GLOSSARY

Address Bus	An Address Bus is a set of wires similar to the data bus but it only connects central processing unit (CPU) and memory.
Alphabet data	Data consisting of only language (English) characters is called *alphabet data*.
Alphanumeric Data	Data consisting of alphabets of a language, numbers and special characters is called *Alphanumeric Data*
ALU	Arithmetic and Logic Unit
Antivirus	Antivirus is software. used to detect and remove a virus on a computer system.
Application Software	Computer programs designed to accomplish some specific user's tasks are called *Application Software.*
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
Assembler	A program for converting an assembly language program into machine language is called *Assembler*.
BASIC	Beginners All Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
BCD	Binary Coded Decimal
Bit	Binary Digit: the smallest unit of information.
Bit Rate	The number of bits transferred per second is called *bit rate*.
Boolean Constants	The values 0, 1 are the *Boolean constants*.
Boolean expression	An expression consisting of Boolean constants, variables and operations is called *Boolean Expression*.
Boolean variables	The variable that can take only one of the two values (i.e. 0 or 1) is called *Boolean Variable*
CAD	Computer-Aided Design
CAE	Computer-Aided Engineering
CAM	Computer Aided Manufacturing
CD	Compact Disk
CDR	Compact Disk Recordable
CD-ROM	Compact Disk-Read Only Memory
CDRW	Compact Disk Re-Writer
Code	An arrangement of symbols to stand for a word or an action is called *code*.
COBOL	Common Business Oriented Language
Compiler	A program for converting a high level language program into machine language is called *Compiler*
Computer	A *computer* is an electronic device that processes data according to the given instructions and converts it into information.
Control Bus	The *control bus* carries control information from the control unit to the other parts of the computer.
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
DRAM	Dynamic Random Access Memory
Data	Raw facts and figures to which no meaning is attached and it is ready for processing are called *data*.
Data Bus	A *data bus* is an electrical path that connects the central processing unit (CPU), memory, input / output devices and secondary storage devices.
Data rate	The rate at which data is delivered to the CPU by a device is called *data rate*.
Decimal Number System	A method of representing information using 10 symbols(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 and 9) is called *decimal number system*.
Digital	A discontinuous or discrete entity is called *digital*.
Digital Data	Data represented by discrete values or conditions is called *digital data*.
Disk Formatting	Preparing a storage disk for storing data by dividing it into tracks/sectors is called *disk formatting*.
DRAM	Dynamic Random Access Memory – Contents of this type of memory needs to be refreshed periodically.
Duality principle	The Principle of Duality states that any result deduced from the axioms of Boolean algebra remains valid if the following steps are performed

- All 0's in the result are changed to 1 and vice versa
- The "." in the original result is changed to + and vice versa

Dumb Terminal	A terminal that has no processing capabilities is called *Dumb terminal*.
EBCDIC	Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
EDC	Electronic Digital Computer
EDP	Electronic Data Processing
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
Electronic Mail(e-mail)	A method of sending messages electronically based on mailbox addresses is called *electronic mail*.
ENIAC	Electrical Numerical Integrator And Calculator
EPROM	Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
FDD	Floppy Disk Drive
FORTRAN	Formula Translation
GB	Giga Bytes (2^{30} bytes)
GUI	Graphical User Interface
Hard Copy	Printed version of a document on a paper is called hard copy.
Hardware	Physical parts of the computer that can be seen and touched are called *hardware*.
Hertz (Hz)	Unit of measurement of frequency
Hexadecimal Number System.	A method of representing information using 16 symbols(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 9 and A, B, C, D, E and F)
IBM	International Business Machines
IE	Internet Explorer
Impact Printer	An *impact printer* produces images by striking an inked ribbon with a hammer or a set of pins, pressing ink from the ribbon onto a piece of paper.
Information	Processed data to which a clear meaning is attached is called *information*.
Intelligent Terminal	A terminal that have its own processing power is called *intelligent terminal*.
Interpreter	A program for translating a high level language program into machine language, one line at a time is called *interpreter*.
I/O	Input/ Output
ISO	International Standards Organization
JVM	Java Virtual Machine
KB	Kilobytes (2^{10} bytes)
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LISP	List Processing Language
Logic Gate	An electronic circuit that take one or more inputs and produces one output is called *Logic Gate*.
LPM	Line Per Minute
LPT	Line Printer
LSB	Least Significant Bit
LSI	Large Scale Integrated Circuit
Maxterms	Sum of literals is called a *maxterm*.
MB	Mega Bytes (2^{20} bytes)
Microprocessor	*Microprocessor* is a complete processing circuitry on a chip. It is also called brain of the computer
Minterms	Product of literals is called a *minterm*.
MSB	Most Significant Bit
MSN	Microsoft Network
Multitasking	*Multitasking* allows the user to activate and accomplish more than one task at a time.
Numeric Data	Data consisting of numbers only is called *numeric data*.
Octal Number System	A method of representing information using 8 symbols(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,and 7) is called *octal number system*
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
OOP	Object Oriented Programming

Operating system	An *operating system* is a set of programs running in the background on a computer system and providing an environment in which other programs can be executed and the computer system can be used efficiently.
OS	Operating System
PC	Personal Computer
PDA	Personal Data Assistants
Parallel port	A *parallel port* allows transmission of more than one bits (e.g. 8 or 16 bits) of information at a time.
Port	A *port* is a socket that enables an external device such as a printer to be attached to the computer
Precedence	The order in which operators are evaluated is called precedence.
Processing	*Processing* means to manipulate, calculate, distribute or arrange data/information
Program	A *program* is a set of instructions given to the computer to solve a particular problem
PROM	Programmable Read Only Memory
RAM	Random Access Memory
Register	High speed memory locations built inside the CPU to temporarily hold the data for processing is called *register*.
Resolution	The *resolution* refers to the number of pixels on the screen, expressed as a matrix.
ROM	Read Only Memory
Serial Access	Accessing data in linear order is called *serial access*.
Serial Port	A serial port allows transmission of one bit of information at a time
Seek time	The time used to move the head to the appropriate track after reading the address is called *seek time*.
Signed Number	A representation of binary numbers including sign(plus or minus) is called *signed number*.
Simulation	*Simulation* is the use of computer to represent the dynamic responses of on system by the change in behaviors of another system modeled after it.
Softcopy	Electronic version of a document is called softcopy.
Software	A set of instructions given to a computer for solving a problem is called *software*.
SRAM	Static Random Access Memory – Contents of this type of memory do not need to be refreshed.
SVGA	Super Video Graphic Array, has resolution 1024x768
System Bus	A *bus* or *system bus* is composed of a set of communication lines or wires, and connects different devices to communicate each other.
System Software	Computer Programs that are responsible for controlling and managing the task overall working of the computer is called *system software*.
Terminal	A monitor and keyboard connected to a mainframe computer
Truth table	A table showing output for all possible inputs is called *truth table*.
USB	*Universal Serial Bus*
UNIVAC	Universal Automatic Computer
VB	Visual Basic
VGA	Video Graphic Array has resolution 640x480 pixels.
Virus	A *virus* is a program or a set of programs that can cause extensive damage to your computer system.
VLSI	Very Large Scale Integration
Von-Neumann Theory	Data and instructions(program) resides in the same read/write memory. Thus the machine can itself alter either its program or internal data.
Web Page	A hyperlinked document available on WWW is called *Web Page*.
Web Site	A collection of interlinked web pages is called *web site*.
WWW	World Wide Web